
MILITARY POLICE
Journal
MARCH 1971
MILITARY POLICE
4TH
AIT BDE
MP
The 4th AIT Brigade (Military Police)

MILITARY POLICE *Journal*

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HOW TO READ YOUR EXPIRATION DATE LOCATED NEXT TO YOUR NAME: The first three-digit number is a cross-reference number utilized in processing your membership. The second number is read as follows: The first two digits are the month; the last digit is the year. Thus, 082 is August 1972; 122 is December 1972.

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COVER



This month's cover depicts a military policeman surrounded by various scenes from training conducted during AIT. Our feature article for March covers a subject near and dear to the hearts of every military policeman who ever served at Fort Gordon, "The 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (Military Police)." "Training Tomorrow's MPs Today," written by PFC Stephen E. Sligh, himself a graduate of MP training at the 4th Brigade, begins on page 4. For recent graduates of MP AIT, this account will serve to bring back fond memories of those eight weeks at "The Home of the MPC." For old timers, however, it will show that MP training has changed, and continues to change. The theme was developed and executed on our cover by SP4 Fred S. Sipper, an illustrator with the 4th Brigade S-3 Section.

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The Military Police Association Scholarship Program has been expanded for 1971. Active MPA members, as well as their dependents, will be eligible to compete for the $500 award this year. Full details and scholarship application forms will be printed in the April issue.

* * * * *

MPA UNIT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Company D, 11th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia — 96%

Company C, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Fort Gordon, Georgia — 100%

* * * * *

Membership as of 15 January 1971: 13,465

* * * * *

The MPA welcomes MAJ Joseph D. Cooke, Jr., MPC, as its 37th Life Member. This program was instituted to protect sustaining members against rising costs and to create an inner fraternity of those persons dedicated to the aims and objectives of the Association. Cost of Life Membership is $100. A listing of all 37 Life Members is printed on our back cover.

Four recent outstanding graduates of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) received the MPA Outstanding Graduate Plaque and a letter of congratulations from the MPA President. They are PFC Vance E. Dunlap, USMC, E-12; PFC William J. Werner, F-12; PFC Stephen W. Ginther, E-11; and PFC Elroy LeBlanc, F-11.

* * * * *

Copies of the 1971 editions of the Senior NCO Roster and the Officer Roster are still available. The MPC Senior NCO Roster is 50¢ per copy (plus 50¢ per copy for air mail requests). The MP Officer Roster is 75¢ per copy (plus 75¢ per copy for air mail requests). Both rosters include, for the first time, military police personnel of the United States Marine Corps. Send check or money order to Roster, Military Police Association, Inc., P. O. Box 7500, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

* * * * *

All members are requested to review their personal 35mm color slides and/or color photographs of military police activities in Vietnam and around the world to determine their adaptability for possible cover themes for the Journal. Full credit will be given for any slide or photo used and all material will be returned unharmed.

* * * * *

The MPA Unit Membership Award is presented for outstanding membership participation. All units with six or more law enforcement MOS personnel are eligible. Percentage requirements based on the number of assigned law enforcement personnel are as follows: 6 to 25 — 100%; 26 to 50 — 95%; 51 to 100 — 90%; 101 to 150 — 85%; 151 and over — 80%. Letter of application must include number of personnel assigned with law enforcement MOS, total number of MPA members in the unit, the date on which the required percentage was attained, and the full designation of the unit.

* * * * *

MAJ Wayne B. Nicoll recently became Secretary/Treasurer of the MPA, replacing LTC Donald T. Cameron, Jr., who retired from active service. The Regular Army officer is a graduate of the United States Military Academy and is currently assigned as Secretary, USAMPS. A former Group S-3 and Deputy Division PM, he received his masters degree in public administration from the University of Georgia in 1970.



In an age in which specialization has become the lifeblood of our throbbing society, the United States Army has succeeded in putting together a program that is meeting its needs for soldiers to serve as military policemen. At Fort Gordon, Georgia, just outside of Augusta, the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (Military Police) is turning out approximately 350 men a week who are skilled in the basics of military police work. Although no one at Fort Gordon will deny that a military policeman is not fully "educated" until he has served some time on the job, they will tell you that the training he receives before going on that job is not only the finest in the world, but also the only such training of its kind anywhere.



Training Tomorrow's MPs Today

PFC Stephen E. Sligh

COL Byron H. Russell, Jr., is the Commanding Officer of the 4th AIT Brigade, and has been since 17 January 1970. "The mission of the Brigade," he says, "is to qualify soldiers to perform duties in MOS 95B (military policeman) in a military police unit engaged in either a combat or peacetime situation. The 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP) is the only unit in the Army with the primary mission of training personnel to be military policemen."

History

In the early 1950s the 4th Brigade was a Military Police Training Regiment under the Provost Marshal General Center, and was responsible for both basic training and AIT instruction for 16 weeks. In 1956, when Camp Gordon became Fort Gordon, the Provost Marshal General School assumed the mission of instructing MP trainees. In 1960, the School Troop Command experimented with a new concept of training by teaching about 75 per cent of the subjects at unit level. 1962 saw the institution of "Operation Bayonet," an Army effort to bring back troops from overseas to build up regiments at home. In that year, the School Troop Command became the 4th Training Regiment (Military Police), organized into a headquarters company and two battalions. In June 1964, the regiment was redesignated a brigade and a third battalion was added. The organization has not changed since that time.

The training begins with an orientation from the Fort Gordon CG and the Brigade commander.

Six of the Brigade's 13 commanders have since retired: COL Eugene T. Carson, COL Jay W. Wright, COL Thomas F. Guidera, COL Robert L. Staver, COL William C. Curry, and LTC Henry V. Dunstan. COL R. K. Fansler, now Assistant Commandant of the US Army Military Police School, commanded the regiment when it was redesignated a training brigade. Colonel Dunstan commanded the unit for a brief period in 1965, and was followed by COL Robert Satterfield, who remained in command for two years. Colonel Satterfield is currently Chief, Military Police Branch, OPD, Office of Personnel Operations, Department of the Army. BG William H. Brandenburg was commander in 1967 and 1968 before being assigned to Vietnam as USARV Provost Marshal and commander of the 18th MP Brigade. He is now serving as Deputy The Provost Marshal General. COL Louis O. Giuffrida served as commander in



1968-69 and is now Commanding Officer of the US Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency at Fort Gordon. BG Wallace K. Wittwer served as commander in 1969 before his reassignment to command the 18th MP Brigade in Vietnam. COL William R. Morgan became Brigade commander in 1969 and served in that capacity until January of 1970, when he became Commanding Officer, Headquarters Command, at Fort Gordon. Colonel Russell succeeded Colonel Morgan.

Ever since the days when the 4th Brigade was a regiment, it has kept abreast of Army happenings and personalities. Such notable Americans as GEN Dwight D. Eisenhower, Senator Strom Thurmond and Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird have visited the Brigade. These and other men have shown a great interest in the Military Police Corps and wish to insure that the training will always be the best possible. The 4th Brigade was also one of the first units to implement the new directives laid down by GEN William C. Westmoreland for a Modern Volunteer Army.

Organization

Organization is the key to success for a training unit, and the 4th Brigade has that key. In most organizations, the responsibility for instruction rests with the individual units. In the 4th Brigade, however, training has been centralized. The responsibility for training is shared by the three staff sections, the S-1, S-2/3, and S-4. Each of these sections is responsible for either the administration, instruction, or support of the training mission.

The administration of the Brigade is handled by the S-1 Section. The main thrust of their work is in personnel actions which involve recycles and eliminations from the military police training program. When a trainee is absent from a given amount of training, or is academically behind, he must be recycled back to where he started missing out, and pick up from there. How far back a trainee may be recycled, or whether he should be eliminated, is usually

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Private First Class Stephen E. Sligh was graduated from Covenant College, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, in 1969, with a BA in science. For two and one half years there he wrote for the student newspaper, THE BAGPIPE. *Following graduation he worked for the college in development and public relations. He is currently assigned to the Information Section, 4th AIT Brigade (MP).*



Above left: Traffic control is integrated with driver training. Above: A cadreman assists a trainee on the .45 caliber pistol range. Center: Unarmed defense training combines alertness with physical conditioning. Below: Trainees receive communications training in a specially equipped classroom.





Program of Instruction
Military Police Advanced Individual Training

UNIT COMMANDER	HOURS
Commander's Hour	32
Administrative Time	10
Graduation	1
Character Guidance	2
Command Information	4
Drill and Ceremonies (credit marching troops 6 hours)	8
Inspections (4 hours credit for MP Station guard mount)	8
Physical Training (2 hours credit for organized athletics)	14
	79

MILITARY POLICE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE	HOURS
Introduction to the Military Police Corps	2
Military Law	10
Vice Control	2
Military Police Communications	14
Civil Disturbances	10
Traffic Control (See notes 1 & 2)	31
Military Confinement	4
Prisoners of War	4
Control of Individuals (1 hour integrated in MP Field Problam)	2
Physical Security	4
Apprehension and Search	8
Criminal Investigations	4
Report Writing	4
Observation, Description and Identification	2
Military Police Station and Patrols (See note 3)	29
Tactical Military Police Problems	8
	138

GENERAL SUBJECTS COMMITTEE	HOURS
Unarmed Defense	16
Military Intelligence and Counterintelligence	2
Driver Training (See note 4)	28
Internal Defense and Development (See note 5)	7
Grenade Launcher, M-79	4
Rifle, M-14 and M-16	4
Machine gun, M-60	8
Pistol, caliber .45	26
Map Reading	20
First Aid and CBR	8
	123

EVALUATION/TESTING/LITERATURE BRANCH	HOURS
701 Examination	2
702 Examination	2
703 Examination	2
Application Course	4
Physical Combat Proficiency Test	2
	12
Total Hours	352

Note 1: 2 hours traffic control integrated into night driver training.
Note 2: 4 hours traffic control integrated into graded compass exercise.
Note 3: Actual hours for MP Station and Patrols is 33.
Note 4: 6 hours integrated into MP City and MP Tactical Field Problem.
Note 5: 4 hours integrated into MP Tactical Problems.

decided by his company, and is determined by the amount of time missed and the trainee's ability to comprehend the instruction.

The Training Division comprises the largest division within the S-2/3 Section. With the training concentrated under one section, it is primarily divided into two committees: the Military Police Subjects Committee and the General Subjects Committee. Here, the schedules for all eighteen companies are worked out. The presentation of courses is determined by a company's cycle week; consequently, an instructor teaches the same subject at approximately the same time every week. This results in what is known as the "cycle" of instruction. This section also tests, evaluates, and records each trainee's progress, maintains a centralized training records file, and provides all instructional material utilized in the training curriculum. The S-2/3 Section is also responsible for maintaining training aids and training facilities.

The mission of S-4 is primarily one of support. The weapons and communications divisions coordinate the training materials required by the S-2/3. Again, the goal here is to bring together, under one element, all the support materials needed for the training mission.

Training

The training itself takes place in three battalions, the 10th, 11th and 12th. Each battalion has 6 lettered companies, A through F. Facilities for the 10th and 11th Battalions are located in the new Brems Barracks area. Brems Barracks is named for PFC Patrick J. Brems, an MP security guard who was killed in action in Vietnam. The 12th Battalion is housed in old World War II type barracks. Each company now trains approximately 150 men per cycle, which makes the average battalion strength around 900; the Brigade strength averages 2,700.

For MP training, the Brigade is authorized a total of eight weeks, or 352 training hours. Two companies start the "cycle" each week, and two companies graduate each week, making the training a continuous operation as incoming and outgoing personnel flow at a steady rate. Presently, the Brigade is conducting a test program of 320 hours, but there is no degradation of training, and Saturdays can be left open for trainees and cadre alike. The S-2/3 faces the problem of continuously analyzing the training program to insure that proper amounts of time are allotted to the proper subjects over the eight week period.



MAJ John T. Thompson, Jr., officer in charge of S-2/3, has been working to inject as much training as possible into the eight week schedule. One way he has accomplished this is by integrating one type of training with another.

A very important facet of the Brigade is the Leadership Training Detachment. The selection of LTD candidates begins on Saturday and Sunday as the trainees process into the Brigade's two filling companies. After the volunteers have been identified, they are interviewed to see if they meet the standards for MP AIT. While the candidates go through the two week course, the companies to which they will be assigned have graduated their cycle, had a one week cycle break, and are in the process of filling. As the LTD personnel arrive at their new units, they are assigned duties as platoon guides, squad leaders, and assistant instructors for certain periods of instruction.

The LTD MP AIT soldier is provided greater incentive by a more rapid promotion and a letter attesting to his special training is placed in his records. He undergoes 10 weeks of training in military police subjects and leadership and, as a result, is a most valuable asset when he finally arrives at his first military police unit.



Above: A marine, sailor and soldier get together to apply some "spit and polish" in one of the barracks bays. Below left: Trainees gather to relax in one of the company day rooms during off-duty time. Below: A good meal marks the end of a demanding training day.



Classroom Instruction and Practical Work

In the first five weeks of advanced individual training, the men receive the core of their basic skills through classroom instruction and practical training periods. When the training program is analyzed it comes to a ration of 36 per cent classroom instruction versus 64 per cent practical work.

In the sixth week the trainees have an opportunity to apply what they have learned in a large scale practical exercise known as "MP City." This training takes place in a locale recently vacated by Infantry training units and renovated by personnel of the 4th Brigade. The training area represents a complete hypothetical city which includes industrial, commercial, and residential areas. As it is now designed, the two sixth week companies physically relocate to MP City and conduct the week's training in phases. These phases include foot and motor patrols, traffic control points, MP station duties, traffic accident investigation, and civil disturbance control. Each trainee spends some time as an "offender" for the benefit of those on patrol.





A parallel to the sixth week practical exercise is provided by the seventh week's two-day field problem. The problem consists of a map and compass exercise, a tactical motor march, VIP and sensitive materiel escort, a cordon and search operation, perimeter defense, and operation and security of a tactical operations center.

In the eighth week, the trainees receive a stringent inspection from the Brigade commander. The inspection checks their abilities to maintain proper military appearance and serves to prepare them for the many inspections they will stand as military policemen. Also in the eighth week, the trainees receive their final two examinations, a written examination and the practical application course.

To evaluate the trainee's progress, the Brigade utilizes a 1000 point numerical evaluation system. Under this system, trainees can earn a maximum of 1000 points, based on individual performance in graded examinations (written or performance type). Men failing to maintain a performance average of at least 70 per cent of the cumulative point total at any time during the course are considered for academic recycle or elimination. On Friday of the eighth week, the MP trainees graduate and hear the graduation address by the Brigade commander.

The eight weeks does allow for time off, especially with the training concentrated into a five-day week. Recreational outlets have been established in the company areas as well as in other areas on the installation. The Clark Hill Recreation Area is located at the nearby Clark Hill Reservoir. Also, frequent weekend passes are provided to allow the men to visit nearby friends and relatives, or just to enjoy a weekend off-post.

Military Police Subjects

The numerous subjects dealing with specific areas of police work are taught by the Military Police Subjects Committee. These include communications, civil disturbance control, traffic control, apprehension and search and report writing.



In communications training, the trainee begins by learning the phonetic alphabet and the brevity code (10 series). Next, he covers the meaning of prowords and communications security. When they have been schooled in these basics, the trainees are provided practical exercises on the AN/PRC-46 radios that are installed in a special communications classroom. Fourteen hours are set aside for communications to insure that each trainee becomes familiar with his basic radio equipment.

Military law is one subject that has recently been expanded in scope. By going from 10 to 17 hours, the Brigade hopes to give the soldier a better background in this ever-changing field. Military law covers the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the rights of men in uniform, the off-post jurisdiction of the military policeman and his relationship to civilian law enforcement. Going further, the course covers apprehension, detention for questioning, search and seizure, and advising the accused of his rights. Military law stresses knowing what to do and when a military policeman should or should not take action.

Report writing is one of the biggest responsibilities of the military policeman. Classes have been established which cover all major forms. The trainee listens as the form is explained and then takes part in practice exercises to gain experience in the proper use of each form.

A growing need among law enforcement agencies is training in civil disturbances, and the training program has 10 hours set aside for that type training. The first hours are in classroom instruction on crowd psychology and behavior, as well as tactics. Later, practical exercises are developed as the troops go through riot control formations; while at MP City they repulse a staged riot.

General Military Subjects

Courses presented by the Military Police Subjects Committee all follow the general pattern of classroom instruction followed by practical exercises. The General Subjects Committee functions similiarly, but with more time spent in practical exercises than is allotted for military police subjects. This Committee specializes in courses that will better equip the trainee as a soldier. This is easily understood when one observes a list of subjects that includes unarmed defense, driver training, internal defense and development, map reading, first aid and CBR warfare, not to mention the weapons classes which cover the employment of the M-79 grenade launcher, the M-14 and M-16 rifles, the M-60 machine gun, and the .45 caliber pistol.

The primary emphasis in weapons training is on the .45 caliber pistol. The trainee does not have to fire a qualifying score in order to graduate, but he must eventually qualify before he can carry this weapon at his next duty station. Generally, between 85 and 90 per cent of the trainees qualify before graduation. Classes are also scheduled in assembly and disassembly, as well as in dry fire of the weapon.

New Concepts in Training

To meet the need for more and better military policemen in the 70s, the 4th Brigade has sought to emphasize the individual aspect of training by incorporating new exercises, and further developing the time spent on old ones. Military police are unique in the fact that, unlike soldiers in other branches, MPs often act alone or in two-man teams. This means that MPs must be given that increased individual attention to insure their readiness for that day when they must act on their own initiative.

Elimination of "dead time" in existing exercises is the immediate goal of Major Thompson. "We are trying to make the entire training day a learning experience. If we have eight hours scheduled at the range, the trainee may spend only one hour of that time actually firing a weapon. We are doing our best to develop those other seven hours." Presently, Major Thompson has a proposal before the Brigade to consolidate other weapons training while on a day-long assignment to one range, and to administer the final test in weapons while on the range.

To further the concept of individual training, the Brigade

Photos on these pages were taken on site of the Military Police field problem, which tests the trainees' reactions to continuing situations they may be expected to encounter in a combat environment. Instructors and cadre remain with the trainees throughout the exercise and critique each phase on location.









"MP City" is designed to provide the trainees with realistic training situations in Military Police Station and Patrols. Above:Two trainees conduct a wall search of a suspect immediately after apprehension. Above right: Two offenders are brought to the MP Desk for disposition. Below: Trainees arrive to quell a disturbance at "The Dugout."



has developed proven techniques at MP City, and established new approaches on the field problem. To begin with, the City was the idea of Colonel Russell, who said it grew from the need for security in the area. The 4th Brigade was asked what it could do regarding security, and it came up with the idea of MP City. Colonel Russell figures MP City has cut the Fort Gordon guard commitment by 79 sentinels; security is provided for some 470 acres. "A place where we can train the MP to perform his duties has been needed for a long time. Here, we have the actual situation for training and still provide security for a portion of the installation."

Blueprints were drawn and the idea was presented to Fort Gordon's Commanding General, MG John C. F. Tillson, III, in mid-April 1970. He immediately approved it, authorizing $10,000 to be spent on the project from self-help funds. To date, approximately $7,000 has been spent on the city. NCOs and cadre of the Brigade worked to remodel the buildings and collected the appropriate furnishings to go with each one. More than a dozen buildings, which once housed basic combat trainees, were painted in glossy shades of red and green, deep brown and yellow. In addition to bars, there are a department store, a hotel, news stand, tattoo parlor, butcher shop, movie theater, and, of course, a police station.

What the Brigade has done to improve the situation is to obtain more land and more time, thus allowing for more practical application. As the 24-hour-a-day exercise is further refined, the trainees will be spending more time on simulated duty, handling more different situations. With this increased emphasis, more cadre will be assigned to MP City to further reduce the trainee-instructor ratio.

One of the key situations at MP City revolves around "The Dugout," a dimly lit lounge where, about eight times a day, "offenders" stage a fight. The brawl results in a knifing and, as the "victim" lies there with his fake intestines hanging out, the young MPs are presented with as close to a realistic situation as they will see next to the real thing. The trainees are observed by NCOs as they handle the situation and conduct a critique when the situation terminates. The scene at the "Dugout" demonstrates the purpose of the city, which is, as Colonel Russell says, "to emphasize the individual and his learning capabilities as opposed to a unit or group learning situation."

The other major training exercise, the tactical field problem, takes place in the seventh week. It has been expanded from eight hours to two days, which was made possible when the 3d Infantry Brigade was deactivated. Under the expanded program, the company is divided into three evenly-numbered platoons for the two-day and one-night exercise. The first hour at the training area is spent establishing a defense perimeter. For the next three hours, the trainees participate in a motorized map test. They then receive three hours of training in internal defense and development. In the evening, there is a tactical night cross-country driving exercise. After returning to the tactical operations center, perimeter security is established for the remainder of the evening. The security is tested by aggressors who try to infiltrate the perimeter during the night.

The second day contains an eight-hour tactical field problem. This is conducted in three phases: 1) operation of a tactical command post, check points, roadblocks, dismount points and PW escorts, by the first platoon; 2) the second platoon moves into a 30-mile materiel and VIP escort problem, utilizing their own security and traffic control posts; 3) the third platoon conducts a cordon and search of a simulated Vietnamese village.



Platoons are rotated approximately every two and one-half hours. Other subjects are also integrated into the problem, such as first aid, CBR attacks, escape and evasion, and use of sign and countersign. The entire operation is set up to provide the most training possible within the allotted time, and to present it to as small a group as possible to insure maximum individual attention.

Cu Chi village is the Vietnamese village that was inherited when the Infantry left. It came complete with a tunnel network, hooches, a watch tower, pigs, and chickens.

The map course has been changed to meet the needs of the future military policeman. A course that used to be a stroll in the woods to find a stake, now requires motorized transportation to a certain point on the ground, and then shooting an azimuth into the trees. In this exercise, map reading, compass, and driver training are all incorporated into one problem.

A Look Ahead

As for the future in the 4th Brigade, the training schedule for 1971 is already being closely examined and carefully changed, as Colonel Russell has said that he "will eliminate those subjects which are holdovers from 1951, those that are repetitious of basic training, and will also alter hours and scopes in many subjects to make them more realistic." MP City is one place where Colonel Russell wants to implement this by making it a 40-hour/5-day exercise, instead of the present one-day effort. One way to accomplish this, he proposes, would be to have "the City" in operation 24 hours a day, with trainees pulling regular shift work.

New weapons are being added to the program, as trainees now work with the newer over/under 40mm, M203-M79 grenade launcher. Use of other weapons, as well, such as more familiarization with the shotgun, is being explored.

New classes are being added to prepare the new military policeman for the world with which he will be forced to deal. Public relations will be a new subject; there will be more hours in drug control. New training areas are being developed also, as building programs close down the older ones. Improvement efforts are touching everybody and everything.

Today, the Brigade graduates a man that has met the academic, moral, and psychological standards of a military policeman. He has been through the "beltline" where, if he didn't meet certain physical and background requirements, he was eliminated from MP training. The graduate averages 20.5 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs just over 165 pounds, and has had 13.5 years of formal education. His GT score is 114. The graduate has no physical limitations, no record of Special or General Court-Martial convictions, and no civil convictions other than minor traffic violations.



Top: Trainees deploy for a riot control exercise at MP City. Above: Trainees are graded by an instructor on their ability to properly don the protective mask during the Application Course.

Major Thompson sums up the Brigade and its mission: "It is our responsibility to graduate a military policeman qualified in the basic skills. We do not expect him to be qualified in some of the more sophisticated skills of a senior military policeman. It is difficult to determine just when an MP becomes proficient, but in most cases it does require a certain amount of learning on-the-job before it takes place."

With an attitude of striving to improve the competency of the young military policeman in this ever-changing world, the 4th Brigade continues to fulfill a vital role in today's Army.



A Division PM Discusses THE BLACK MILITARY POLICEMAN

MAJ Dewitt H. Hudson, Jr., MPC

During the last fourteen months as division provost marshal I have been confronted by many black soldiers and black civilians who have openly expressed their views on, and disagreement with, the Army's attempts to reduce racial discrimination. These blacks feel that a great injustice has been done and that the only way to better their plight is to effect complete black supremacy in all areas.

I believe the Army has taken great steps to reduce and eliminate racial discrimination. I realize, of course, that some areas still need improvement. But as commanders become increasingly aware of the problem areas, workable solutions will be devised to eliminate discriminating practices.

Some blacks are being influenced by militants who exist solely for personal gain, not for the betterment of society. If we are to live together in this world, we must try to understand the rapidly changing need for brotherhood of all races, religions, creeds and colors.

Recently, several black militants confronted me with some of their heroes—Eldridge Cleaver, Bobby Seal, Angela Davis, Rap Brown and Stokley Carmichael. These individuals have been identified with crime or violence and I honestly can say that I am not proud of their accomplishments.

Many blacks share my feelings. They desire equal time to discuss some of the blacks who have made major world contributions, people who are demonstrating that the black race can live in peace and harmony with the other races.

I am pleased to take time to talk about great men like George Washington Carver, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Martin Luther King, Mayor Carl Stokes, Joe Lewis, Floyd Patterson, Jessie Owens, General Benjamin Davis, Archibald Carey, Brigadier General Chapie James (the US Air Force's first black general) and Mary McCloed Bethund, to name a few.

General James, in addressing the student body at Tuskegee Institute, emphasized that violence is not the way for the black man to gain popularity. He further stated that we must attempt to excel in all areas, not only in sports. Pioneers are needed in many other areas and blacks must prepare themselves so they can secure these most important positions.

The individuals I've mentioned have not been linked with crime and violence, and I am proud of their achievements. I will gladly discuss these people with any black militant who shares their ideals, contributions and aims.

As a division provost marshal with operational control

over a division military police company, I am constantly being asked "Does the black military policeman wear an Afro?" and "How effective is the black military policeman in those areas predominantly frequented by blacks? whites?"

Most black military policemen are somewhat reluctant to have their hair cut other than in the Afro style. The desire to be accepted by other blacks with whom they associate after duty hours causes conflict between job standards and social ideals. This is most prevalent in larger cities or in other locations heavily populated by black soldiers.

Many black soldiers have attempted to model themselves after the clean cut military policeman, but have been ridiculed by other black soldiers and even by members of the opposite sex. This pressure is so great that it has, in some instances, materially affected duty performance.

Many individuals do not realize the degree of pressure on the young black military policeman who must, after duty hours, frequent the same establishments that he polices, because only a limited number of facilities exist which offer his type of entertainment, i.e. music and food.

Now, I don't want to paint a false image by implying that the young black military policeman will not protect his patrol partner when confronted by someone threatening to inflict bodily harm, whether black or white, or hinder him in the performance of his duty.

The black military policeman is just as dedicated to his assigned duties as is his white counterpart, and he will do everything in his power to enforce the many Army Regulations and command policies set before him. However, the many conflicts that could arise as a result of his dual involvement have moved some blacks to submit requests not to be assigned in areas heavily frequented by blacks.

The senior black military policeman and senior black officer are in a separate category. These individuals are in demand by major commanders and have been called to quell racial disturbances in areas predominantly frequented by blacks. In most instances these individuals are married and normally do not frequent those local establishments which are popular among young blacks. Consequently, they rarely identify with the individuals creating the disturbance.

On numerous occasions where force was necessary in an apprehension, senior black military policemen have been questioned whether the amount of force utilized was necessary to apprehend the violator(s). It is sometimes believed that the senior black is ashamed of his black brother and has become personally involved.

But, by virtue of his being in a leadership position or key staff position, many facts and figures not available to the young black military policeman are at the disposal of the senior black military policeman, who feels he must do something to decrease the number of incidents involving blacks. As a result of the senior black military policeman's expressed concern for reducing incidents involving blacks, many commanders have requested the assistance of senior black officers and noncommissioned officers to discuss possible solutions for avoiding and/or reducing racial incidents in their commands.

At the other end of the spectrum, many problems confront the black MP while patrolling predominantly white communities. There are some individuals who are reluctant to accept the black military policeman, and who will attempt to do everything possible to hinder him in the performance of his duty. Although subject to anti-black remarks (usually in a low tone), the black military policeman must consciously keep from increasing the severity of an incident. This is especially true when called to a domestic disturbance involving southern whites, or a racial incident involving more whites than blacks. These problems are more pronounced in Germany and in the United States than they are in Asiatic countries (Korea, Japan and Vietnam).

As the "Top Cop" of an armored division, and a key special staff officer, I constantly advise commanders on potential racial problems and take an active part in the division's equal opportunity program. The fact that a black man can be appointed division provost marshal indicates to me, and should indicate to others, that assignments are based on demonstrated ability without regard to race, creed or religion.

Major Dewitt H. Hudson, Jr. was commissioned in the Regular Army upon graduation from Florida A&M University in 1957, where he received a BS degree in physical education. He is a graduate of the US Army Infantry School (Basic Officer Course), the US Army Military Police School (Officer Advanced Course) and the US Army Command and General Staff College. He has served with the 716th, 508th and 518th MP Battalions, and with the 7th Infantry Division in Korea. Currently on orders for Vietnam, he has been 3d Armored Division Provost Marshal since January 1970.

Training Films on Drug Abuse Available

In the annual review of Military Police Corps training films for world-wide use, the United States Army Military Police School received several comments from provost marshals which indicated the need for additional films on the subjects of drugs, drug abuse, and the dangers of drugs. A research of available films revealed there is adequate coverage in those subject areas and that, in all probability, the methods of obtaining special films may not be fully understood.

Following is a list of available films for those subjects and the means by which they may be obtained for local use, especially for crime prevention/drug orientation programs.

AR 600-32, Drug Abuse Prevention and Control, 23 September 1970, lists the following films, all of which are available through local audio-visual support centers:

The Hang Up (AFIF-189) (33 minutes, color)

A dramatic presentation of the harmful effects of drug abuse. Produced by the Office of Special Investigations, US Air Force, the film discusses the moral, physical, psychological, and legal consequences of drug abuse.

Trip to Where (AFIF-139) (50 minutes, color)

Emphasis is placed on the effect of LSD and the consequences of its use, illustrated by the experiences of three seamen. This film is produced by the Bureau of Medicine, Department of the Navy.

Marihuana (AFIF-196) (30 minutes, color)

This film deals solely with the subject of marihuana. Questions are posed and answers are given by youths who state their reasons either for using "pot" or why they do not need to use it.

The Trip Back (AFIF-197) (30 minutes, color)

Florence Fischer tells her story of 24 years of drug addiction to a group of young people at the New York Daily News. She answers questions in a straightforward, hard-hitting, give-and-take session with the youths.

The People versus Pot (AFIF-198) (30 minutes, B&W)

True cases dealing with marihuana; the military environment.

Other special films available through the United States Army Military Police School include:

The Narcotic Educational Foundation of America — Narcotics (SF 19-298) (20 minutes, B&W)

This film examines individual and group problems caused by use of hard narcotics.

Dangerous Drugs (SF 19-299) (20 minutes, B&W)

This film examines the effects of amphetamines and barbiturates.

A Challenge to Youth (SF 10-300) (20 minutes, B&W)

This film deals with marihuana and its effects on young people.

Monkey on the Back (SF 19-301) (30 minutes, B&W)

This film discusses heroin and its total effect on individual life styles.

CBS Reports: The Business of Heroin (SF 19-302) (40 minutes, B&W)

This film, narrated by Walter Cronkite, discusses the history and current status of illegal traffic in opiates.

Currency Control in Vietnam

COL Thornton E. Ireland and MSG Clarence E. Goodson

Money manipulation and blackmarket activities became a serious command-wide problem with the mid-1960 buildup of United States troops and civilians in the Republic of Vietnam. From 1965 to 1968, several methods of currency control were put into effect with minimal results. In late May of 1968, the US Military Assistance Command Vietnam Provost Marshal and the MACV Comptroller instituted an operation termed the "Currency and Blackmarket Operation, Tan Son Nhut/Saigon." The program soon became known by the acronym "CABOTS." In a short period of time this program proved so successful that it was expanded to include Vietnam countrywide application.

CABOTS is a computer-based program which is designed to provide the MACV Provost Marshal, MACV Comptroller and component command law enforcement agencies with timely and accurate information on the quantity of negotiable dollar instruments purchased by military and all direct hire US citizen employees of the US Government, its agencies and instrumentalities in Vietnam, who are authorized currency conversion privileges. The program consists of a data file which is keyed to Social Security account numbers and records (by individual), all Military Payment Certificate cash transactions, i.e. bank deposits, purchase of money orders, travelers checks, deposits in the US Soldier's Deposit Plan, conversion to federal reserve notes, purchase of air line tickets and automobile purchases. Each record in the file consists of personal identification information and a history of every currency transaction made by each individual as described above. There are presently records on over one million individuals in the CABOTS file.

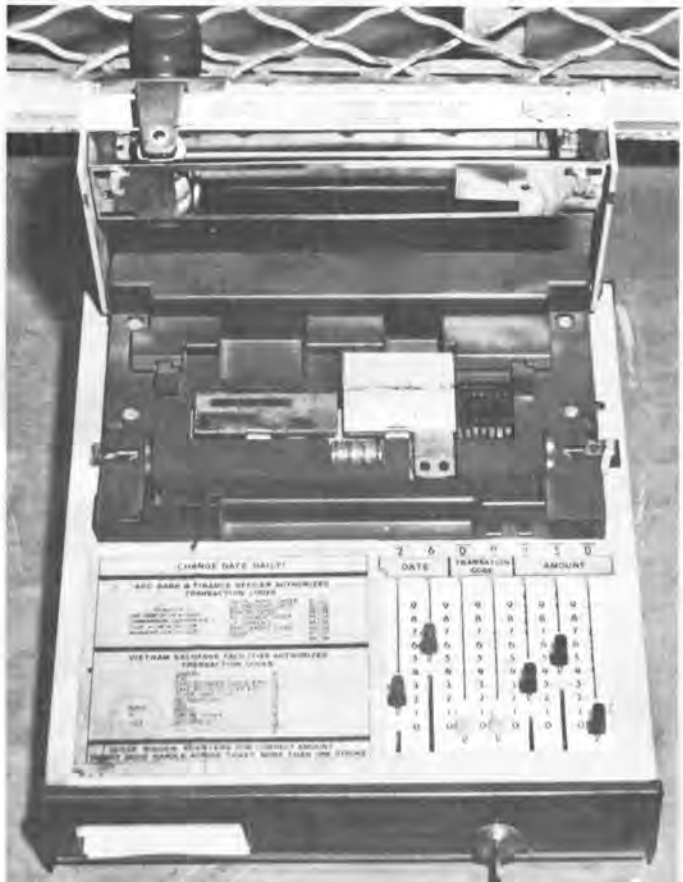
The system operates similar to the credit card charge systems used by commercial gasoline companies in the United States. At the operating level, four items of equipment and forms are involved: the addressograph data recorder machine (Figure I), which is used to prepare the transaction form; the embossed plastic MACV Form 5 (Figure II) currency control card, which is issued to each individual, and which must be presented any time a transaction is completed; the embossed plastic facility card insert (Figure III), which remains in the data recorder machine at each facility; and, finally, the MACV Form 385 (Figure IV) controlled currency transaction record. This is the form on which all pertinent data is recorded when a transaction has been completed.

When the transaction takes place, the individual's MACV Form 5, Currency Control Card, is placed into the data recorder and generates a record of the purchaser's social security account number which identifies the individual making the transaction. The transaction facility clerk using the sliding key device on the data recorder sets in the date, the transaction code which identifies the nature of the transaction, and the amount of the transaction.

The currency transaction facilities forward the completed card copy to Data Management Agency, MACV Headquarters, where it is coded and key punched into the computer. The computer, in turn, provides two types of reports that are used in law enforcement efforts: the Currency Transaction Report (Figure V), and the MACV Suspected Currency Violator Report (Figure VI). The Currency Transaction Report is generated by the computer when the individual

- exceeds the $200 monthly transaction limit without a commander's certificate established by MACV.
- exceeds $2,400 in currency transactions without having presented commander's certificates since his arrival in RVN.
- has used an excessive number of commander's certificates in his individual currency transactions.

Figure I. *Addressograph Data Recorder*



Colonel Thornton E. Ireland, MPC, a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL, is a veteran of over 27 years commissioned service. He is currently serving as Provost Marshal, US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Master Sergeant Clarence E. Goodson arrived in Vietnam during November 1969 and was primarily responsible for revamping and expanding CABOTS into an effective country-wide program. A veteran of over 24 years active service, he served with the 519th MP Battalion for 17 months in the Korean Theater during the Korean Conflict. At the time this article was written he was assigned as Operations Sergeant of the Security and Investigation Division, Office of the MACV Provost Marshal.



Figure II. *MACV Currency Control Card*

Authorized personnel in RVN may conduct transactions up to $200 without a commander's certificate and are permitted to have transactions in excess of $200 with approval of their commander or supervisor. Personnel in possession of valid R&R or leave orders are authorized to make transactions up to $500 without their CO's certificate. The MACV Provost Marshal's office reviews in depth all currency reports each week. Those reports suspected of being in violation of current policy or directives are forwarded to the component commands for investigation.

The currency transaction reports provide a means of collecting evidence for prosecution or administrative action. They provide a list of the facilities used by the currency violator which identifies the location of the original unauthorized transaction receipts. MACV Provost Marshal also provides a computer inquiry service which provides the component command law enforcement investigator with a complete print-out of all transactions conducted by a specific individual. The format for this print-out is the same as that used in the currency transaction report.

The MACV Provost Marshal provides all component commands and transaction facilities with a MACV suspected currency violator report each month (Figure VI). This report includes the list of currency violators who have been referred to one of the compenent commands for investigation. The report also contains identification data which includes social security account number, name, rank, organization of assignment, and total dollar amount of transactions conducted by that individual during the reporting period.

The MACV suspected currency violator report is used by the clerk in the currency transaction facility to check the name of an individual conducting a transaction with names on the report prior to the sale of the dollar instrument. When a violator is detected, the local law enforcement agency is notified in order to make the apprehension. This report may also be used by law enforcement agencies or police check points where identification checks are made.

Since its inception, the CABOTS program has proved to be highly successful in the MACV currency control program and has provided a tool for the commander in controlling money manipulation in the Republic of Vietnam.



Figure III. *Facility Card Insert*



Figure IV. *Controlled Currency Transaction Card*

CURRENCY TRANSACTION REPORT

SSAN 00000123
DATE 20 AUG 70
PAGE 1 OF 1

REPORT NUMBER 19

NAME	GANGSTER, BAD	FORM 5 EXPIRATION DATE	11/70
RANK	E2	NO. OF COMMANDERS CERTIFICATES	17 *
SSAN	00000123	TOTAL AMOUNT WITH CERTIFICATES	$ 8,309
COMPONENT	USA	TOTAL AMOUNT W/O CERTIFICATES	$ 3,170 *
ORGANIZATION	USARV	TOTAL AMOUNT	$ 11,479
STATUS	INVESTIGATE 0570	AUG AMOUNT W/O CERTIFICATES	$ 85

TRANS NO.	DATE DA MO YR	ITEM CODE	DOLLAR AMOUNT	FACILITY	CO CERT
43	07 08 70	93	999	000420	YES
42	02 08 70	01	25	000204	NO
41	02 08 70	01	20	000204	NO
40	02 08 70	01	20	000204	NO
39	02 08 70	01	20	000204	NO
MONTHLY TOTAL			1084		
38	28 07 70	01	150	000204	NO
37	15 07 70	06	5	000420	NO
36	09 07 70	96	560	000102	YES
35	01 07 70	96	600	000102	YES
MONTHLY TOTAL			1315		
34	-- 06 70	06	500	000106	NO
33	30 06 70	96	500	000111	YES
32	17 06 70	96	500	000102	YES
31	17 06 70	96	500	000111	YES
30	02 06 70	96	500	000111	YES
29	01 06 70	06	200	000102	NO
MONTHLY TOTAL			2700		
28	29 05 70	91	300	000204	YES
27	18 05 70	96	900	000111	YES
26	18 05 70	96	100	000111	YES
25	03 05 70	01	200	000204	NO
24	01 05 70	96	800	000111	YES
MONTHLY TOTAL			2300		
23	30 04 70	96	500	000106	YES
22	30 04 70	01	300	000212	NO
21	30 04 70	06	200	000106	NO
20	30 04 70	01	56	000212	NO
19	06 04 70	05	16	000410	NO
18	03 04 70	93	300	000106	YES
MONTHLY TOTAL			1372		
17	27 03 70	96	320	000106	YES
16	17 03 70	06	100	000106	NO
15	16 03 70	06	200	000106	NO
14	03 03 70	03	200	000106	NO
MONTHLY TOTAL			820		
13	31 01 70	96	330	000106	YES
12	08 01 70	06	300	000103	NO
MONTHLY TOTAL			630		
11	29 12 69	01	500	000209	NO
10	29 12 69	06	10	000103	NO
9	02 12 69	01	100	000209	NO
8	02 12 69	01	18	000209	NO
7	02 12 69	01	10	000209	NO
6	02 12 69	01	5	000209	NO
5	02 12 69	01	5	000209	NO
4	02 12 69	01	5	000209	NO
3	02 12 69	01	5	000209	NO
MONTHLY TOTAL			658		
2	29 11 69	91	300	000209	YES
1	08 11 69	91	300	000209	YES
MONTHLY TOTAL			600		

Figure V. *Currency Transaction Report*

Date Jul 70
Page 1 of 1

MACV SUSPECTED CURRENCY VIOLATOR REPORT NUMERICALLY BY SSAN

SSAN	NAME	RANK	UNIT	AMOUNT
111-11-1111	GANGSTER, P. S.	E-5	USAF	8,750
222-22-2222	PARKER, B.	E-1	USARV	10170
333-33-3333	FLOYD, P.	E-2	MACV	11250
444-44-4444	JAMES, J.	E-3	USARV	12000
555-55-5555	JAMES, F.	E-2	USN	13000
666-66-6666	BULL, S.	E-7	USMC	6250
777-77-7777	CROOKS, T.	E-6	USMC	8450
888-88-8888	BAD, C.	E-7	USARV	9420
999-99-9999	BADMAN, B.	O-3	USARHAC	7670

Figure VI. *Suspected Currency Violator Report*

U. S. ARMY MILITARY POLICE CORPS

MG Lloyd B. Ramsey
THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

BG William H. Brandenburg
DEPUTY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

COL Warren H. Metzner
COMMANDANT, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

SGM James D. Hinds
SERGEANT MAJOR, MILITARY POLICE CORPS

CSM Donald F. Skoglund
SERGEANT MAJOR, US ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL

CONUS

Command	Commander or Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
US Continental Army Command	COL Albert R. Escola	SFC James A. Warner
First US Army	COL Julien H. LePage	SGM Frederick W. Burton
Third US Army	COL Robert C. Yowell	SGM Travis L. Price
Fourth US Army	COL John D. Shanklin	SGM James S. Shelton
Fifth US Army	COL Melford M. Wheatley	SGM Toivo A. Nuutinen
Sixth US Army	COL Henry J. Fee	
Military District of Washington	COL Angus B. MacLean	SGM Harry W. Ostrander
US Army Air Defense Command	COL Oscar J. Weible	
Office, Chief of Engineers	COL Roland Harris	
Office, The Surgeon General	LTC Daniel T. Larkin	
MTMTS	COL John F. Hyde	
Army Material Command	COL Vern E. Johnson	
USACDC Military Police Agency	COL Louis O. Giuffrida	SGM Eugene H. Robson
US Army CID Agency	COL Henry H. Tufts	MSG John M. Vernarelli
III Corps	COL James D. Tynan	SGM Lester Tolliver
XVIII Airborne Corps	COL Hervey E. Keator	
4th AIT Brigade (MP)	COL Byron H. Russell, Jr.	CSM Jay W. Denany
Chief, MP Branch, OPO	COL Robert A. Satterfield	
US Disciplinary Barracks	COL Francis E. Payne	SGM Dale W. Lauderdale
Correctional Training Facility	COL James C. Shoultz, Jr.	CSM James M. Massey
2d MP Group	LTC Ray W. Berry	CSM John D. Vekich
3d MP Group (CI)	COL Herman Trop	SGM Ernest A. Booten
4th MP Group (CI)	COL Keith F. Dubois	SGM Joseph A. McCallister
6th MP Group (CI)	COL Joseph L. Powell	MSG George H. Smith
11th MP Group	LTC Albert W. Scott	CSM Elvie W. Bartow
12th MP Group (CI)	COL John W. Liddle	SGM Claude S. Snavely
14th MP Group	COL Robert E. Carlson	CSM John L. Gorby

OVERSEAS

Command	Commander or Provost Marshal	Sergeant Major
USAREUR & Seventh US Army	BG Harley L. Moore, Jr.	SGM Elwood Simms
15th MP Brigade	COL Walter N. Israel	CSM Francis A. Teed
9th MP Group (CI)	COL Edward G. Luce	SGM William H. Harrington, Jr.
42d MP Group (Customs)	COL Frank Cohn	CSM Clyde J. Rowe
TASCOM, Europe	COL John H. Pearson	
Berlin Command	LTC Matthew J. Mejasich	
SETAF	LTC Richard George	MSG Jack W. Nunn
SHAPE	LTC Bruce C. Young, Jr.	RSM Harold A. Slatter, RMP
US Army Pacific	COL David R. Dingeman	SGM Bernard J. Horak
Eighth US Army	COL Robert J. Kriwanek	SGM Curtis L. Stallings
US Army Hawaii	COL William J. Merlo	
US Army Ryukyus	COL Hugh H. Riddle	
US Army Japan	MAJ Loyal G. Evans	SGM James H. Buckner
MACV	COL Thornton E. Ireland	SGM Robert E. Meeks
I Field Force Vietnam	COL Vincent I. Olsen	
II Field Force Vietnam	COL James Hyndman	
XXIV Corps	COL Jasper C. Vance, Jr.	
US Army Vietnam	BG Wallace K. Wittwer	SGM Dewey Dickens
18th MP Brigade	BG Wallace K. Wittwer	CSM Buford Brown
8th MP Group (CI)	COL Wilbur D. Getz	
16th MP Group	COL Glen A. Hill	CSM Robert S. Payne
89th MP Group	COL Paul M. Timmerberg	
US Army Alaska	COL Cleon H. Newton	SGM William H. Mayer
US Army Southern Command	COL Henry H. Gerecke	MSG Fenton A. Cash



How high do you score on military police subjects? A score of 9 or 10 is superior, 8 is excellent, 7 is good, and below 7 may indicate that some review is warranted. The Department of Nonresident Instruction of the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, would be happy to assist you in taking Military Police Correspondence Courses. This month's quiz was prepared by CPT William O. Noffz, Jr.

Answers found on page 20

1. The most convential form of larceny is
a. misappropriation.
b. detaining.
c. taking.
d. withholding.

2. Unannounced inspections of quarters, barracks and vehicles are used to
a. reveal stolen property and property being diverted from its intended purpose.
b. lead investigators to the real offender or receiver of stolen property.
c. produce evidence to incriminate suspects.
d. identify and eliminate suspects of larceny.

3. An essential element in aggravated arson is
a. injury or death to human beings.
b. intention to endanger human life.
c. setting fire to an inhabited dwelling.
d. that a person be in the building where the fire is set.

4. When delayed - ignition incendiary devices are activated in close proximity to combustible material, the only item necessary for combustion is
a. fuel.
b. heat.
c. oxygen.
d. temperature.

5. The most effective procedure for controlling and accounting for rationed purchases is
a. the punch-type ration card.
b. the purchase control sheet.
c. a duplicate check of identification and ration card.
d. the ration coupon system.

6. Which of the following statements regarding intent to steal is correct?
a. It must be formed before acquiring possession of property.
b. It must be proved in robbery investigation.
c. Intent to return an equivalent amount of money can negate the larceny.
d. It can be inferred from the circumstances of the crime.

7. A thief who jostles a victim to distract him while a confederate steals his brief case has committed
a. assault consummated by a battery.
b. accessory before the fact of larceny.
c. robbery.
d. assault with intent to commit robbery or larceny.

8. The area of greatest investigative interest in a fire is the
a. point of greatest structural damage.
b. area of most intense burning.
c. path of fire and any apparent obstructions or deviations.
d. place where the fire originated.

9. A person has not committed larceny by "withholding" when he
a. receives and conceals stolen property.
b. fails to return or account for a hand receipt item.
c. embezzles funds.
d. fails to deliver supplies.

10. Polygraph examination results
a. are not admissible as evidence in a court-martial.
b. must be obtained during the course of every investigation.
c. reflect the subject's true feelings.
d. are a reflection of the degree of the subject's guilt or innocence.

BOOK REVIEW



THE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATOR'S MANUAL FOR POLICE by J. Stannard Baker. The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, publisher, Evanston, Illinois 60204, 1970, 676 pages.

Reviewed by MAJ Joseph D. Cooke, Jr., MPC

The 1970 edition of this manual affords the traffic accident investigator the latest techniques and procedures available for the completely professional accomplishment of an accident investigation.

Dr. Baker is currently the Director of Research and Development at The Traffic Institute located on the Northwestern University campus at Evanston, Illinois. He combines over thirty years of experience and knowledge in the field of physics and engineering which started in 1940 when he published his first accident work, *Accident Investigation Manual.*

Two title changes and six editions later, Baker has arrived at the point of having the most complete procedural document available for the investigation and understanding of the accident process. He devotes much of his time as a guest lecturer and consultant for federal, state and local governments in the solution of their traffic accident problems.

His reputation and expertise in the courtroom and as an investigator of traffic accidents have made his name synonymous with that of expert in his field. This publication forms the foundation and cornerstone for the training programs of many state and local law enforcement institutions and it serves as the basic reference for accident investigation within the armed services.

The individual assigned to investigate an accident has a responsibility to the persons involved, his agency, the courts and to himself, to obtain the facts, record the facts, and evaluate the facts. This book provides answers to the numerous questions that pertain to what happened and why. Baker has provided an educational tool that leads the novice, acquaints the layman, and improves the professional in his unique discussion of accident cause; procedures for the approach to the accident; security of the accident scene; observation, collection and evaluation of those facts relevant to the accident; and the step by step process by which the causes of the accident may be eliminated by education, engineering or enforcement.

One of the interesting features in the format of the manual is the listing of chapter references at the end of each chapter.

The individual who aspires to become a professional accident investigator would do well to list this reference manual as a must among his initial sources of information. The person assigned the responsibility of investigating accidents could not help but improve the quality of his investigation by referring to this work.

This book may be purchased from the USAMPS Book Department or the US Army School Europe. Price $10.00 plus 25¢ postage.

Answers to MP Quiz

1. **c.** is correct. Larceny, in its most conventional form, is taking, with intent to keep, the property of another without the owner's consent or knowledge.

2. **a.** is correct. Unannounced inspections are used to reveal stolen property and property that has been diverted from its intended purpose. They should be used sparingly, carefully planned, and have the approval of commanders concerned before action is taken.

3. **b.** is correct. Danger to human life is the essential element in aggravated arson. In the case of an inhabited dwelling, the presence of a human being is not an essential element. It is not necessary that anyone be injured or endangered. It is necessary, however, that the subject set the fire with the intention of injuring a person or reasonably expecting to endanger a person.

4. **c.** is correct. Burning occurs only when fuel, oxygen and a temperature sufficiently high to maintain combustion are present. In this case the incendiary device provides the heat to ignite the combustible material; oxygen is the only requirement.

5. **d.** is correct. The ration coupon system is most effective. The detachable coupon is turned-in and cannot be reused. It can also be checked for authenticity after it is collected.

6. **a.** is correct. Although a person has acquired possession of property by taking or detaining which was not wrongful or which was without intention to steal, if after acquiring possession he forms the intent to steal and withhold it with that intent, he has committed larceny.

7. **c.** is correct. There must be actual force or violence to the victim, preceding or accompanying the taking against the victim's will, and it is not necessary that the victim be placed in fear of the force or violence. Any amount of force is enough to constitute robbery if the force overcomes the resistance of the victim. There is sufficient force when the person's attention is diverted.

8. **d.** is correct. The point where the fire originated is extremely important in establishing the cause of the fire.

9. **a.** is correct. A person may "withhold" the property he is supposed to return, account for, or deliver to its owner when return, accountability or delivery is due, even if the owner hasn't demanded it. Receiving and concealing stolen property does not constitute withholding.

10. **a.** is correct. Polygraph examinations have not been shown to be a true indication of guilt or innocence and are not admissable as evidence.



You, the Investigator

CW2 James V. Vandiver, USA

• "Several diseases found in man have profound effects on hair. These disease-produced abnormalities are rare enough to provide a means of identification if they are found." (December 1969, *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*)

• The December 1959 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contained an article on the Jewelers Security Alliance, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10017. This organization maintains a file of jewelers' scratch marks that can be used to identify stolen property and deceased persons wearing jewelry items. Most of the marks are too small to be seen by the naked eye. They are usually found in the shanks of rings, clasps of bracelets and necklaces, and the inside covers of watch cases.

• The same organization also published a booklet about jewelry called the "Policemen's Primer." (No reply was received to a letter sent to this organization to see if the booklet was still available.)

• Metallic powders, such as aluminum dust, appear dark when photographed against a light background, and light when photographed against a dark one. It's easy to see without making photos, if you want to test it.

• The July 1953 *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* reported a case where a hundred pound bag of dried beans only weighed sixty pounds when recovered. A hole in the bottom had been fixed with a shoestring believed to be from a suspect's shoes, one of which had a shoestring missing. The FBI lab compared the string in the second shoe with the one from the bag and found them to be of the same material, constructed in the same manner, exposed to approximately the same amount of wear, and that the plastic end covers of each had been crimped by the same tool.

• One investigator related a Korean incident where a smoke grenade tossed into a room covered everything, including the occupant. Perhaps this concept could be manipulated on a small scale to produce a simple, easily used means of processing objects for latents.

This doesn't mean you should toss a smoke bomb into the next victim's car in response to his demand that you dust for prints. That isn't exactly what I meant. But even this aspect may have merit where speed is needed and a large area must be covered in some cases.

• About forty-three percent of a Washington, D. C., policeman's pay is taken out of his check for state and federal taxes, and a retirement plan, before he gets it, according to the September 1970 *Policemen's Association News*, published by the DC Police Department. That's something to think about when comparing military and civilian salaries.

• The November 1970 *National Geographic* reported two men were jailed for making an anti-poverty agency's computor in New York City turn out checks to nonexistent people. The two men then cashed the checks. Presumably, they were computer programmers; another of a growing number of offenses committed using computers.

• In the analysis of a questioned document, the examiner must be certain that the health of the writer is substantially the same as at the time of the writing of the standard. (November 1953, *International Criminal Police Review*) It seems that a positive match is more probable if relative health is considered. But, the main point is to get such health condition information to the expert.

• Rubber balloons blown up inside a bottle can provide contrast when photographing prints. (September-October 1949, *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*)

• "A great many fingerprint men underestimate the value of a 'few ridges' found at a crime scene. They expect to find full, near classifiable latents. Clarity is more important in fingerprint work than area. A few clear, distinct ridges are worth more than a larger number of poorly defined, illegible ridges. A few ridges can tell a very important and convincing story." (September-October 1958, *Police*)

• Marks left on lug nuts, removed with the subject's lug wrench, left at the scene during car stripping operations, were matched with the wrench later recovered from the subject. (March 1969, *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*)

• Both the FBI and the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* advise that taking of footprints of the newborn be compulsory. This would aid in the solution of one problem involving infanticides, the identification of infant bodies. Not all hospitals take footprints of babies.

15th Brigade MPs Involved In NATO Field Exercise

MPA Roundup Special

PFC Ken King

Military policemen from the 15th MP Brigade, Kaiserslautern, Germany, are breathing sighs of relief, happy in the knowledge that it will be almost a full year before their services will again be required in a support capacity for the mammoth "Reforger" exercise. Upon the arrival of the first C-141 Starlifter troop transport from the United States, military police participation began. The men of the 15th MP Brigade were called upon to carry out an important role in this month-long training exercise. The 15th MP Brigade support included traffic control, convoy escort, accident investigation, VIP escort, and other missions which required long hours and hard work by the MPs assigned to Reforger.

Special detachments from the 42d MP Group (Customs), Heidelberg, Germany, were on hand awaiting the US-based Reforger troops as they left the planes. Checking the incoming GIs for contraband, the customs MPs processed over 11,000 men in six days. Customs control stations were set up at Rhein-Main, Stuttgart, and Ramstein airfields to process the thousands of incoming soldiers. From the airfields the Reforger troops were rushed to their pre-positioned sites where their equipment was waiting. From the sites, the units moved out by convoys to the exercise area north of Nurnberg.

All four battalions in the 15th MP Brigade had responsibilities to fulfill in the massive troop movement to Nurnberg. MPs undertook movement control, convoy escort, and traffic control along the route of march. Military officials praised the MPs and German police for their roles in preventing major accidents and traffic jams along the convoy routes. Over 2,300 wheeled and track vehicles were moved in 24 road convoys and on 21 trains.

The second phase of Reforger, the Field Training Exercise, was code-named "Certain Thrust." The FTX involved maneuvers against aggressor forces from the US Army's 3d Infantry Division and the German 35th Panzer Grenadier Brigade. Military policemen from the 15th MP Brigade were on hand throughout the Certain Thrust FTX to provide traffic control and accident investigation support for the Reforger troops.

Another MP mission during Reforger was to provide escort and security personnel for the many high-ranked military and civilian officials who visited the FTX area during the week-long training exercise. MPs from the 793d MP Battalion, assisted by CID agents and men of the 709th MP Battalion, were on hand to escort the VIPs and to provide security at the hotel where the honored guests were housed. The visiting dignitaries included General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff; General Andrew Goodpaster, Commander-in-Chief, US European Command; and General James Polk, Commander-in-Chief, US Army Europe. When the generals visited the FTX site to view the opening of Certain Thrust, the MPs escorted them to the area, provided traffic control, and secured the site. A helicopter manned by MPs provided additional security along the route.

At the close of the Reforger exercise, customs MPs from the 42d MP Group were again called upon to clear the departing GIs. The MPs processed and cleared the baggage, passenger, and personnel of 175 flights back to the States; the customs check of each flight took an average of one-and-one-half hours.

"I think all the men in the Brigade have reason to be proud," said LTC Albert F. Green, S-3 Officer, 15th MP Brigade. "The military police were responsible for an important mission in connection with Reforger, and they handled it very well."

The Reforger exercise is conducted annually, in accordance with NATO agreements and a 1967 agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and the Federal Republic of Germany.



Above: SGT Everett Leaf, 1st Battalion, 63d Armor, 1st Infantry Division, undergoes customs check by SP4 Mark Buckley, 42d MP Group (Customs), Heidelberg, Germany, upon his arrival at Ramstein Air Force Base from Ft Riley, Ks., for participation in the recent Reforger exercise. Below: A German youngster looks on at two MPs from the 15th MP Brigade as they stand ready to escort the approaching Reforger convoy on its way through a small German town. Below left: MPs from the 537th MP Company direct traffic as one of the Reforger convoys passes through a German village which lies along the route to the field exercise near Nurnberg, Germany.





Marine Outstanading Grad in 4th Brigade

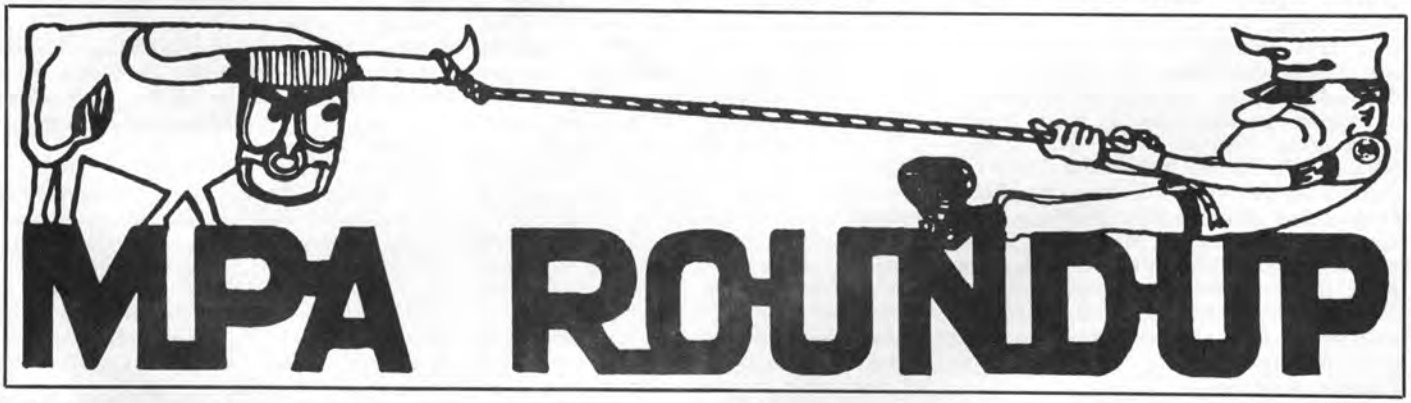
1LT Robert B. Ezell (right), Commanding Officer, Company E, 12th Battalion, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga., presents the Military Police Association Outstanding Graduate plaque to US Marine Corps PFC Vance Edwin Dunlap. He is the first Marine to attain the position of Honor Graduate in the 12th Battalilon, and commenting on his training in the Army's AIT, he rated it "excellent." Already planning a twenty-year stay in the service, Private Dunlap has been assigned to Camp Pendleton, Ca.





Fort Bragg PM and 100th MP Battalion CO Tour Correctional Facility at Fort Riley

COL James C. Shoultz, Jr. (right), Commanding Officer, Correctional Training Facility, Ft Riley, Ks., meets with COL Hervey E. Keator (center), Provost Marshal, XVIII Airborne Corps, Ft Bragg, N. C., and LTC Richard O. Rowland, then Commanding Officer, 100th Military Police Battalion, Ft Bragg. Colonel Keator and Colonel Rowland toured the Correctional Training Facility and were given a briefing on its mission during a recent visit to Ft Riley.





CID Investigator Awarded Legion of Merit, Is Transferred to 8th MP Group in Saigon

CW4 Andrezj Glinski, 1st MP Det (CI), US Army Criminal Investigation Agency, Washington, D. C., was recently awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious performance of duty while serving as criminal investigator and as the Agency's assistant operations officer.

Mr. Glinski had served in this capacity since June 1967. In his duties as assistant operations officer, he worked with personal security missions involving Department of Defense dignitaries, to include the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Army Chief of Staff. He supervised more than 150 personal security missions and participated in 56 of these personally. In addition, Mr. Glinski directly supervised the successful and speedy conclusion of 46 high-level investigations of interest to the Department of the Army.

Mr. Glinski has previously served as the Commanding Officer of the 25th MP Detachment (CI), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and as Commanding Officer of the 521st MP Detachment (CI), Camp Zama, Japan. His new assignment is Commanding Officer, Detachment A, 8th MP Group (CI), Saigon, Vietnam.

COL Henry H. Tufts (left), Commanding Officer, US Army Criminal Investigation Agency, presents the Legion of Merit to CW4 Andrezj Glinski during ceremonies at the office of the USACIDA in Washington, D. C.

General Linvill Becomes Honorary Member Of 508th MP Bn

Before his departure to a new duty assignment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Ca., MG Robert R. Linvill, Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division and Ft Riley, Ks., was made an honorary member of the 508th Military Police Battalion at Ft Riley. As a momento of the occasion, a special plaque was presented to General Linvill by LTC Charles D. Gooch, Commanding Officer, 508th Military Police Battalion. The plaque displays a set of military police hand irons, a nightstick, the unit crest of the 508th MP Battalion, and a representation of the Harpers Ferry Pistols, the branch insigne of the Military Police Corps. The plaque also bears an engraved plate which denotes General Linvill as an Honorary 508th Battalion military policeman.

Attending the presentation ceremony along with Colonel Gooch in the office of General Linvill at Post Headquarters, Ft Riley, were CSM Albert P. Carpenter, CSM of the 508th MP Battalion, and SSG Ronald LaBlanc of the 508th, who designed and manufactured the unique plaque.



MG Robert R. Linvill (second from right), then Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division and Ft Riley, Ks., receives a special plaque from LTC Charles D. Gooch, Commanding Officer of the 508th MP Battalion at Ft Riley. The plaque designates General Linvill as an Honorary 508th Battalion military policeman. Observing the ceremony on the left is the designer of the plaque, SSG Ronald LaBlanc, and on the right is the CSM of the 508th MP Battalion, CSM Albert P. Carpenter.

Armed Forces Vicar Dines with MPs

During a recent tour of Okinawa, His Eminence Terence Cardinal Cooke, Military Vicar to Catholic Armed Forces Personnel, visited the company area of the 895th Military Police Company, a unit of the 1st Military Police Group. During the visit to the 895th area, His Eminence shared luncheon with the MPs in their mess hall. Accompanying Cardinal Cooke on the tour of the military installation were MG Robert B. Smith, Deputy Commanding General, US Army Ryukyu Islands; COL Thomas D. McGrath, USARYIS Staff Chaplain; LTC Richard A. Crisp, Commanding Officer, 96th Military Police Battalion; CPT Leonard Mendola, Jr., Commanding Officer, 895th Military Police Company; and the cardinal's secretary, Monsignor James J. Murry. Cardinal Cooke made the visit to the 895th Military Police Company while on a recent two-day tour of US Army Chaplain activities on Okinawa.

USAMPS Officers Decorated for Meritorious Service

One US Army Military Police School officer received the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star Medal, and four other officers were decorated for meritorious service during a recent awards ceremony in USAMPS Headquarters at Ft Gordon. COL Warren H. Metzner, USAMPS Commandant, who presided at the ceremony, presented the Purple Heart to CPT Russell J. Baker, II, for wounds received during hostile action in Vietnam. Captain Baker was also awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy force.

CW2 Ora R. Willis, Jr., a recipient of the Bronze Star Medal at the same ceremony, was awarded the Joint Service Commendation Medal by Colonel Metzner for service as personal security officer for the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, when they were accompanied by the Commander of the US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, on a recent visit to that country.

MAJ Charles J. Baldree, USAMPS Law Division, was decorated with the Meritorious Service Medal for distinguishing himself through meritorious service as Deputy Staff Judge Advocate, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, 504th Administration Company, 4th Armored Division.

Another Bronze Star Medal was presented to CPT Blase M. Mancine for his meritorious service during military operations in Vietnam.

During the awards ceremony, Colonel Metzner also presented the Army Commendation Medal to CW2 George R. Christopherson in recognition of his exceptional service as Chief of the Photography Branch, Criminal Investigation Division, Department of Resident Instruction, USAMPS.

Fort Bragg MPs Host Holiday Party For Retarded Children

During the 1970 holiday season the 503d MP Battalion, Ft Bragg, N. C., was host to seventy-five mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children from the O'Berry Center, Goldsboro, N. C., at an on-post Christmas party. The children were individually escorted by a military policeman to the 21st, 65th, and 108th Military Police Companies for dinner, which was followed by a tour of the battalion area in jeeps. The Christmas party was held in the battalion classroom where the children danced to music provided by a band comprised of men from the 503d. Santa Claus was on hand to give each child a present and a stocking full of candy.

CPT Frederick L. Glazier, Jr., Chaplain, 503d MP Battalion, presented a tricycle and a television set to Mrs. Mary B. Nooe, Director of Volunteer Services, Ft Bragg, to be used by the patients of O'Berry. The tricycle and television set were from the officers and enlisted men of the 503d MP Battalion. Stuffed animals made by the officers' wives and donated clothing were also given to the center. The O'Berry Christmas Party has been a tradition since 1966, and it is sponsored entirely by contributions from personnel of the 503d Military Police Battalion.



Personnel and wives of the 503d Military Police Battalion, Ft Bragg, N. C., were hosts to children from the O'Berry Center, Goldsboro, N. C., at a 1970 Christmas party. Entertaining one of the students from the school are Airman and Mrs. George Burbage (left), and Lieutenant and Mrs. Gerald T. Whiddon.



Bronze Star, ARCOM Presented at Fort Gordon

Above: LTC James P. O'Shaughnessy (left), Commanding Officer, School Battalion (Provisional), US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., presented awards to three USAMPS NCOs during a recent ceremony at Ft Gordon. Those receiving the awards are, from right to left, SFC James E. Flannery, who received the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service while serving in Vietnam; SFC Joe V. Mabery, a recipient of the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal for service as HHC First Sergeant and NCOIC of the MP Science and Administration Division, USAMPS, Ft Gordon; and SFC David H. Barkwell, who was presented the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in Vietnam.

Fort Detrick Military Policeman Promoted to SGT

Right: SGT Neal L. Brittain (right), 516th Military Police Platoon, Ft Detrick, Md., receives the stripes of his new rank during a recent promotion ceremony at Ft Detrick. Sizing the new stripes on the sleeve of Sergeant Brittain is LTC Lucien T. Winegar, Deputy Commanding Officer, Ft Detrick. Sergeant Brittain holds a Bachelor of Science degree in law enforcement from Eastern Kentucky University at Richmond, Ky.

German Policemen Celebrate with 62d MP Det

The men of the 62d Military Police Detachment, Fuerth, Germany, added a special attraction to their 1970 Christmas party when they invited members of the Nurnberg Stadtpolizei, who had recently completed an English language course at the Darby Kaserne Education Center at Fuerth, to participate in the festivities. The German policemen were the stars of the show; before receiving their diplomas, they demonstrated their knowledge of English by staging a skit which demonstrated a typical day at an MP Station, complete with desk sergeant, MPs, and law violators. MAJ Fred V. Bell, Commanding Officer, 62d MP Detachment, was master of ceremonies; Herr Zeitz, Director of Nurnberg Police, and Direktor Muller, Nurnberg Department of Personnel, were featured guest speakers at the event.

The sixteen German policemen invited to the party were the first graduates of the language program at the Darby Center. As graduates of the course they receive a distinctive arm band which is to be worn on duty to identify them as English-speaking. In addition to facilitating combined German and American military police operations, the Nurnberg authorities are using the English course to prepare their law enforcers for the on-rush of English-speaking tourists who annually visit the city.



4th AIT Brigade (MP) Adjusts To Changes Under MVA Plan

Complying with the latest directive from the Department of the Army on the Modern Volunteer Army, the 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Ft Gordon, Ga., has begun its transition to such a discipline. Recently new guidelines and regulations were established in the training companies, and personnel are waiting to see the results. The major changes concern passes, beer privileges, reveille, and harassment. No longer are passes required when men go off-post, but most companies are strongly encouraging all men to inform the duty NCO of their destination in case of an emergency. Under the new directive, AIT units were not included in the beer liberalization policy; however, the directive did say this privilege could be granted upon the consideration of the Commanding General of CONARC. COL Byron H. Russell, Jr., 4th Brigade Commander, has applied for permission to have beer in the day rooms of the training companies.

Many changes are taking place in the usual management of the training companies. Usual company procedures, such as fireguard, CQ runner, and bed check, have been eliminated in most companies. The commanding officer is more accessible to men now, because of the lessened demands involved in the chain of command.

The companies have made it known to all personnel that the effectiveness of the system will depend upon the men themselves. Whether these new privileges are abused or handled in a mature manner will greatly determine how they will be administered by the NCOs.

Men from the 4th Brigade expressed varied reactions to the recent changes. The idea of no reveille appealed to everyone, since there appeared to be no reason for a formation of this type. Therefore, the discontinuance seemed the sensible thing to do. The reaction to the elimination of verbal harassment was very positive. The men remarked about how much better they had been treated in the 4th Brigade, as compared to basic training companies, and many thought that this would lead to more motivation in training. As they see it, if the Army respects them more as men, they will respect the Army.

The discontinuance of passes and bedcheck was met with overwhelming approval. A lot of pressure has been removed, and concurrently a feeling of freedom and enjoyment has been added. For most new GIs the "no pass" policy, with the exception of pay increases, is the most popular attraction in making Army life more enjoyable.

The goal of the MVA is to improve the percentage of re-enlistments, especially among men who are serving their first tour of duty. It is in the attitude of the men that the value of these changes will be measured the most. Already, many attitudes concerning re-enlistment have changed, but men usually wait until they are out of training before they make a commitment.

When asked about the new policies under the directive, men from the 4th Brigade expressed a variety of opinions. In general, most men thought that the changes will make the Army a better place, and that the Army has a lot of potential for getting good volunteers if the MVA plan is completed. Others, who were not so optimistic concerning the new plan, stated that discipline will be lost, and that the efficiency and the quality of enlisted personnel will deteriorate.

The re-enlistment value of the MVA plan is yet to be seen in the 4th Brigade. It will probably be a few months before the impact is felt. At any rate, most of the men in the training companies of the Brigade are satisfied with the recent policy changes, and only the passing of time will determine how effective the new procedures actually are.

DTPMG Presents TPMG Trophy To First Place Team

Deputy The Provost Marshal General, BG William H. Brandenburg, presented the Military Police Association's Provost Marshal General's Trophy to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade (MP), during a recent ceremony conducted at Wilson Field on Ft Gordon. COL Byron H. Russell, Jr., Commanding Officer, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), presided at the ceremony which included nine companies of Military Police trainees who were currently undergoing AIT.

Colonel Russell introduced COL Warren H. Metzner, President of the Military Police Association and the US Army Military Police School Commandant. Colonel Metzner explained the history of the pistol match and the significance of mastering the standard weapon of all military policemen, the .45 caliber pistol. The Provost Marshal's Trophy Pistol Match is one of thirteen programs sponsored by the MPA. The match was instituted in 1957 to promote excellence in the use of the service pistol and to promote the spirit of friendly competition among military police units of the active Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard.

The 4th Brigade earned the trophy for firing the highest team score in competition among 101 teams from military police units throughout the world during the 1970 Provost Marshal General's Trophy Pistol Team Match. The winning score was 1,990-47x out of a possible 2,000 points. CPT Fred L. Nass, HHC Commanding Officer, accepted the trophy for the winning team.

Team Gold Medals were presented to the five members of the winning team: SFC Charles E. Liggett, SFC Frank R. Smith, SSG Franklin S. Weed, SGT David R. Miller and SFC Victor C. Faust. All five members of the winning team were also honored for their individual scores in match competition, with Sergeant Liggett placing Second in individual competition, Sergeant Simth placing Third, and SSG Weed placing Tenth. Each man received the Individual Gold Medal for his accomplishment.

Sergeant Miller qualified for the Individual Silver Medal by placing Fifteenth in individual competition, and Sergeant Faust received the Individual Bronze Medal for placing twenty-sixth, in the top thirty firers.

Each of the firers received a Certificate of Achievement in Marksmanship for his individual efforts and a certificate for being members of the first place team. 1SG Charles W. Howell, HHC First Sergeant, accepted the awards for Sergeants Smith, Miller, and Faust who have departed the command.

General Brandenburg congratulated the winning team and the entire brigade. Noting that he had formerly commanded the 4th Brigade, he wished them well in their training and good shooting in future matches.



HHC, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), Commanding Officer, CPT Fred Nass, accepts The Provost Marshal General's Trophy from Deputy The Provost Marshal General, BG William H. Brandenburg, for the pistol team under his command that captured First Place honors in the 1970 Provost Marshal General's Trophy Pistol Team Match.

Lieutenant Colonel Crisp Awarded MSM

During recent ceremonies held at the Office of the Provost Marshal, US Army Ryukyu Islands, COL Hugh H. Riddle (right), Provost Marshal, USARYIS, presented the Meritorious Service Medal to LTC Richard A. Crisp, Commanding Officer, 96th Military Police Battalion, on Okinawa. The medal was presented to Colonel Crisp for outstanding performance of duty while serving as Commanding Officer, 30th Military Police Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca.



NCOs from 77th Military Police Detachment Receive Army Commendation Medal for Service

Three NCOs from the 77th MP Detachment, Coleman Barracks, Sandhofen, Germany, assigned to the US Army Europe Confinement Facility, Manheim, Germany, were recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service. SGT Lauren J. Burkett and SP5 Earl W. Gillette were cited for heroism while performing exceptional duties during a prisoner escape. Sergeant Burkett and Specialist Gillette prevented the entry of several escaping prisoners to the stockade arms room and eventually notified the tower guards about the attempted escape.

SGT Albert Boston was awarded the ARCOM for his distinguished service as Training NCO, 77th MP Detachment and Prisoner Training NCO, USAREUR Confinement Facility.

2LT Robert F. Chalero, Commanding Officer, 77th MP Detachment, presented the awards to Sergeant Boston and Specialist Gillette during a ceremony conducted at the 77th MP Detachment Headquarters in Sandhofen. Sergeant Burkett's award was presented upon arrival at his new duty station at Ft Campbell, Ky.

Shortage of MPs Solved by In-country Training

A shortage of manpower and the standdown of some infantry units in Vietnam has created a need for more military policemen. This need is being filled with the recent initiation of an in-country advanced individual training program for the military police MOS within the 18th MP Brigade. The 60-hour course of instruction is being made available to individuals with an 11-Bravo or an 11-Echo primary MOS. Those who qualify with the proper MOS are then screened for their adaptability to the training.

The average strength of a class is thirty trainees, with two classes running concurrently. Among the subjects covered in the program are public relations, military law, drug abuse, first aid, unarmed defense, military police communications, military police records and forms, patrols, traffic control, and criminal investigation.

Subsequent to the class instruction, the MP trainees undergo a 60-day period of on-the-job training. Presently, the total number of personnel to be trained is uncertain, depending on the effectiveness of the instruction and the receptiveness of the trainees.

IACP Founds Public Safety Aviation Institute

A contract between the State of Alabama and the International Association of Chiefs of Police to establish a Public Safety Aviation Institute, designed to provide helicopter training for law enforcement officers, was recently announced by Mr. Quinn Tamm, Executive Director of IACP. The Institute, funded by a discretionary grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the US Department of Justice, will be established in Huntsville, Al. The initial responsibility of the Institute will be to train for Federal Avation Administration qualification police personnel in the operation and use of helicopters in law enforcement. Three basic types of training programs are planned for the first year of operation. The first will train law enforcement personnel who are presently rated as fixed-wing pilots and qualify them as helicopter pilots. The second course is designed to train persons without previous flying experience, and the third is designed to improve the skills of police pilots presently flying helicopters.

It is anticipated that the Public Safety Aviation Institute will eventually be expanded to include students from other safety organizations and public institutions. Additionally, it will eventually provide a center for research and development directed towards determining new and approved police and public aircraft applications and for testing and evaluating helicopters, airplanes and other equipment in terms of their use by police and other safety organizations.

Mr. Tamm cited the proven effectiveness of aircraft in law enforcement, and pointed out that the helicopter has been particularly useful in the control of civil disorder and street crime. Helicopter ambulances are credited every day with saving lives by speedy evacuation to hospitals, and hospital heliports are being opened in many cities to accommodate this battle-proven concept of service to the injured. By providing training in applications currently in use throughout the country, and through research by developing other effective uses, the Public Safety Aviation Institute is expected to contribute materially to the public welfare.

The City of Huntsville has made available to the State of Alabama and the IACP the facilities of the former Huntsville-Madison County Municipal Airport, which is being renamed Huntsville Field. It is stressed that the emphasis of the Institute will be on training in the operational problems and procedures which are unique to police and other public safety organizations. The program is not designed to merely teach personnel how to operate aircraft.



Ft Bragg MP Battalion Changes Command

LTC Jerard L. Weikert (center), new Commanding Officer, 503d MP Battalion, Ft Bragg, N. C., accepts the unit guidon from the departing battalion commander, LTC Joseph T. Polanski (left). CSM Merl E. Shearer observes as the colors of the 503d change hands during a recent ceremony at Ft Bragg.

551st MP Company Runner-up In Fort Polk Flag Football

Finishing with a record of nine wins and one loss, the flag football team from the 551st Military Police Company, Ft. Polk, La., captured runner-up honors in the Ft Polk Flag Football League 1970 competition. Posing with their trophies, members of the 551st MP Company team are, from left to right (first row), CPT James B. Perez, Commanding Officer; PV2 Milton Davis, SP4 Neal Askew, SGT Leon Ewert, SGT Alfred Pelkey, SP5 Charles Pierce, 2LT Joe Hamilton, 1SG Thomas Law, First Sergeant and team coach; (second row) SP4 Robert Heverly, SP4 Mark Adams, SGT John Morgan, SGT William Miller, SGT Thomas Flanery, SGT Stanley Krajewski, SGT Donald Crews, SSG Thomas Spradlin and SP4 William Coleman.



VIETNAM ROUND UP



630th MP Co Provides Law Enforcement Strike Force

The 630th Military Police Company recently accepted the challenge of conducting the first military police strike force operations to be conducted in Vietnam. As part of the 97th Military Police Battalion, 16th Military Police Group, the 630th organized a highly trained airmobile force, which when airlifted into an area set up operations and initiated saturation patrolling and policing. During the first strike force operation, the 630th MPs effected over 1,000 apprehensions and issued warnings. Many vehicles used in the operation were airlifted to the site while additional mobile support was supplied by units in the strike area.

The mission of the strike force operation is to go into an area plagued by problems for which there are not sufficient local police resources available to complete the mission and set up a saturation operation. An operation of this type leaves the populace with the impression that there are more MPs in the area than there are in actuality, and that the MPs are a highly trained unit which can respond immediately to any type of situation. The strike force also raises questions as to when the force might return; thus, residents who may be anticipating some type of illegal action may re-evaluate their intentions.

Utilization of helicopter airmobile deployment of trained police personnel into a distant area is a new concept in saturation patroling. Such deployment is immediate, and an initial shock response can often catch individuals unaware and leave them apprehensive in the event they are involved in some illegal behavior. The primary offense objectives anticipated and encountered by the strike force were blackmarketing, drugs and narcotics, off-limits, uniform violations, and traffic violations. Apprehensions were made through mobile and walking patrols and at checkpoints using combined forces from the 630th, the Vietnamese National Police, and the Vietnamese Military Police. Using these combined forces, certain problems concerning authority and jurisdiction were eliminated because persons and establishments for which there was sufficient reason for search were investigated immediately. The success of the 630th MP Company's mobile strike force and joint patrols suggests that similar operations could be useful for both military and civilian police agencies throughout the world, as well as in Vietnam.

USAHAC Civilian Guard Battalion Provides Vital Security

Recently a Vietnamese woman posing as a government employee approached an enlisted men's billet area in Saigon. Fortunately for the inhabitants of the barracks, the woman was halted by a civilian guard for a routine identification check. The check revealed that the woman was a terrorist concealing two hand grenades. Such an incident is not an everyday occurrence, but it is an example of the excellent performance record of the 544 guards who form the Civilian Guard Battalion at the US Army Headquarters Area Command in Saigon. Activated in 1966, the battalion is charged with the protection of numerous American facilities in the Saigon area. Their job is to provide the first-line defense for thousands of American civilian and military personnel working for the USAHAC.

Under the control of the USAHAC Provost Marshal Office, the battalion combines the security knowledge of the military police with the Vietnamese language to form an effective and disciplined force. The battalion is a paramilitary organization with its own commander, executive officer, and guard companies. Except for two American military advisors in each company, the battalion is manned entirely by Vietnamese nationals. The battalion supervises its own regulations and administration, although the PMO retains overall control of the battalion's operations.

The battalion has four male companies of exterior guards and one female company of search monitors. They check every Vietnamese entering or leaving a facility to insure that neither contraband is carried in, nor US property is carried out.

Before hiring a guard, the PMO screens his records for a security clearance. The final determination is made by a team consisting of CPT John C. Tardy, PMO Security Officer, SFC Carl Crawford, PMO Security NCOIC, and SSG David Nesheim, NCOIC for the civilian guard branch.

Once hired, the guard attends the Saigon National Police Center for one week of training. Instruction includes weapons familiarization with pistols, shotguns, carbines and machine guns, along with the basics of search and seizure and indoctrination to Vietnamese law concerning American installations. Before being assigned to a post, the guard serves a one week on-the-job training phase at selected stations.

The success of the battalion is attributed in part to an incentive program rewarding meritorious service. Guards who are successful in thwarting hostile infiltration receive a monetary reward for their effort.

There are many advantages to the system of employing Vietnamese nationals as guards. First, the battalion exemplifies the Vietnamization program. As American forces gradually withdraw, the Vietnamese are assuming a larger share of their own security responsibilities. The guard program also puts money into the Vietnamese economy, and the battalion leaves an equivalent number of American military police and infantry free to perform other duty. The most tangible advantage, however, is the competent security to the USAHAC provided by the personnel of the Vietnamese Civilian Guard Battalion.



PFC Edward Skarlot (left), 716th MP Battalion, Saigon, and a member of the Civilian Guard Battalion use a mirror to check the underside of a vehicle for hidden explosives before it enters the US Army Headquarters Area Command motor pool. The Civilian Guard Battalion, composed entirely of Vietnamese nationals, serves as the first-line defense at many USAHAC facilities in the Saigon area.

Missing Page(s)

SFC Stanford B. Bernheim Dies

SFC Stanford B. Bernheim succumbed to a heart attack recently while assigned as NCO Advisor to the Ryukyuan Security Guard Regiment, 1st Military Police Group, Ryukyu Islands. Sergeant Bernheim had served in the military for more than twenty-five years at the time of his death. Decorations he received during his Army career include the Korean Service Medal and the United Nations Service Medal.





1st MP Group Intelligence NCO Cited for Meritorious Service

COL Hugh H. Riddle (right), Commanding Officer, 1st Military Police Group, and Provost Marshal, US Army Ryukyu Islands, presents the 1st Military Police Group Certificate of Achievement to SP5 Al C. Barnes during a recent ceremony conducted in the office of the Provost Marshal. Specialist Barnes, who was cited for his outstanding performance of duty while serving as Assistant Intelligence NCO, 1st MP Group, received the award on the occasion of his separation from the military service.

CW2 Sumrall Awarded MSM, Retires

CW2 Samuel M. Sumrall (left), receives the Meritorious Service Medal from MG James F. Hollingsworth, Commanding General, US Army Alaska and Ft Richardson, during a retirement ceremony at the post headquarters. A veteran of more than twenty-six years of Army service, Mr. Sumrall retired from the position of Commanding Officer, 24th Military Police Detachment (CI), USARAL, Ft Richardson. He plans to reside in Alaska after his retirement from the service.



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Base Post Office On Okinawa Utilizes MP Sniffer Dogs

Base post offices on Okinawa have recently extended their screening procedures on mail leaving the island, to include the use of military police sniffer dogs and a fluoroscope. With the recent US Army Ryukyu Island crackdown on drugs, each package arriving at the post office receives the attention of both the fluoroscope and the sniffer dogs in addition to the usual inspection by the postal officer. The packages are doubly checked, because when mail from the island arrives stateside it undergoes a similar inspection at San Francisco.

When a package is inspected, the first item to be examined is the postal tag. If the description of the contents seems inconsistent with the weight and bulk, the package is opened by the base postal officer. Only the base postal officer may inspect the contents of parcels, and a witness must be present during the inspection.

Inspection of the package using the fluoroscope allows the inspector to "see" large metal objects such as weapons, but the fluoroscope has proved effective also in spotting marihuana, currency, rings and other jewelry, and the distinctive shape of liquor bottles.

The military police dogs from the 180th Military Police Detachment on Okinawa have proved extremely successful in uncovering drugs that are being sent through the mail. The 21st BPO is currently concentrating on the illegal shipments of marihuana and LSD arriving and leaving the island, and the sniffer dogs have proved to be an important deterrent to attempted shipping.

The new additions to the postal inspection on Okinawa, the fluoroscope and the sniffer dogs, have so far proved to be useful and productive additions to the problem of contraband items being mailed from US Army installations.



SFC Armand A. Dubois and his trained sniffer dog Toga of the 180th Military Police Detachment on Okinawa, inspect packages at the 21st Base Post Office for shipments of contraband drugs and narcotics.

Security Policemen Promoted in Michigan



Three personnel from the Security Police Division, US Army Tank-Automotive Command, Warren, Mi., were promoted recently. Attaining the rank of sergeant were James Head (left) and A. J. C. Cole (right). Security Policeman Christopher Davis (center) was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. All three of the security policemen are former military personnel who have retired after more than twenty years of service in the Armed Forces and have elected to remain in the service of the government.

USARJ Provost Marshal Sworn into Regular Army

MAJ Loyal G. Evans, Provost Marshal, US Army Japan, was sworn into the Regular Army of the United States by BG Hugh A. Richeson, Commanding General, USARJ, during a recent ceremony in the USARJ Provost Marshal's office. In addition to Major Evans' wife, distinguished USARJ guests attending the ceremony included COL John C. Barney, Jr., Deputy Commander, Chief of Staff, USARJ; COL Galen C. Morey, Director of Personnel and Services; LTC Marion T. Porter, Commanding Officer, Troop Command; and LTC Virginia M. Schneider, Inspector General, USARJ. Prior to taking the oath of enlistment into the Regular Army, Major Evans received an Honorable Discharge Certificate from the US Army Reserve.

Instructor and Student at Military Police School Receive RA Appointments at Ft Gordon

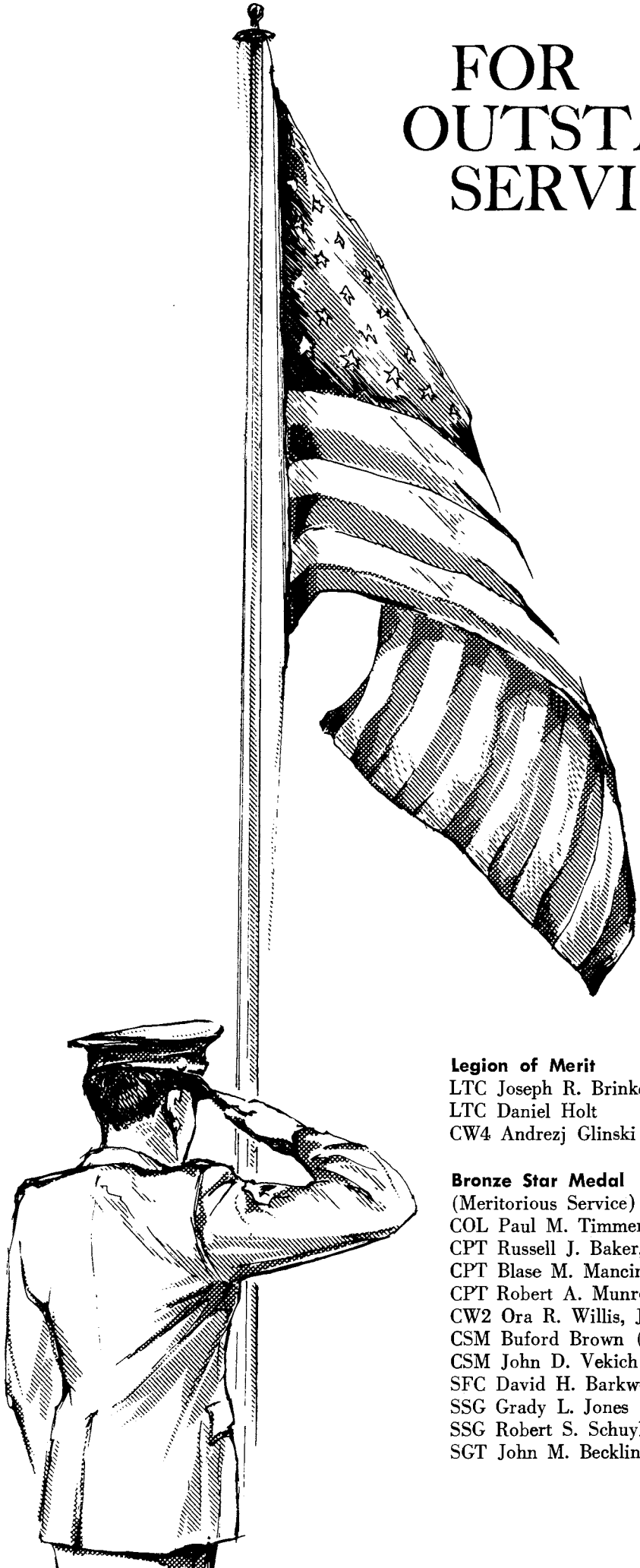
Two officers, an instructor and a student at the US Army Military Police School, Ft Gordon, Ga., were sworn into the Regular Army of the United States during recent ceremonies in USAMPS Headquarters at Ft Gordon. Repeating the oath administered by COL Warren H. Metzner, USAMPS Commandant, was MAJ Charles F. Donovan, Instructor, Industrial Defense/Physical Security Division, Department of Resident Instruction, USAMPS. Sworn into the RA by COL R. K. Fansler, Assistant USAMPS Commandant, was CPT Alphonso Lenhardt, a student in the Military Police Officer Advanced Course. CPT Lenhardt, former Assistant S-3, 4th AIT Brigade (MP), has served in the Army for six years; MAJ Donovan has more than eight years of service.

Change of Command Cermony at Fort Polk

A change of command ceremony was held recently for the 551st Military Police Company, Ft Polk, La. CPT John A. Hannon (left), new Commanding Officer of the 551st, is shown receiving the company guidon from COL George H. Reid, Commanding Officer, Garrison Troop Command, Ft Polk. Captain Hannon replaces CPT James B. Perez as Commanding Officer of the 551st. 1SG Wallace A. Klein, First Sergeant, 551st MP Company, observes the ceremony.



FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE



Legion of Merit
LTC Joseph R. Brinker
LTC Daniel Holt
CW4 Andrezj Glinski

Bronze Star Medal
(Meritorious Service)
COL Paul M. Timmerberg
CPT Russell J. Baker, II
CPT Blase M. Mancine
CPT Robert A. Munroe
CW2 Ora R. Willis, Jr.
CSM Buford Brown (2OLC)
CSM John D. Vekich (1OLC)
SFC David H. Barkwell
SSG Grady L. Jones
SSG Robert S. Schuyler
SGT John M. Beckling

Meritorious Service Medal
LTC Donald T. Cameron, Jr.
LTC Richard A. Crisp
MAJ Charles J. Baldree
CW2 Samuel M. Sumrall

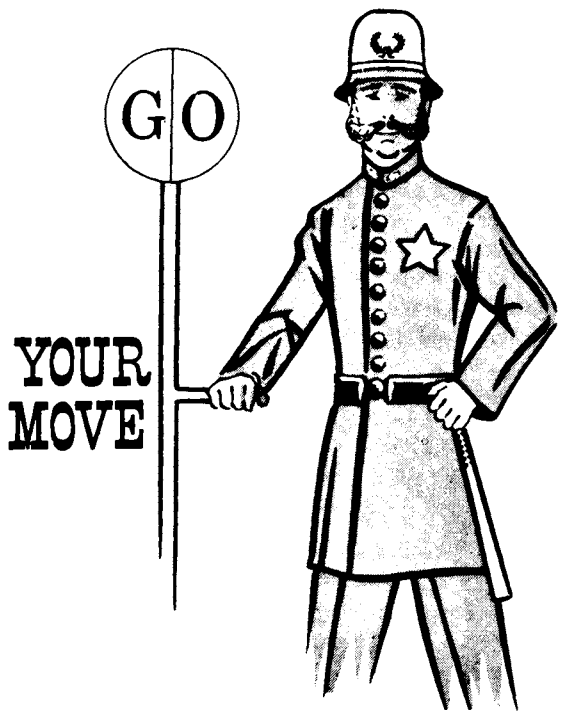
Air Medal
COL George T. Proudfoot
CSM John D. Vekich
MSG Rex Hall

Joint Service Commendation Medal
CW2 Ora R. Willis, Jr.

Army Commendation Medal
(Service)
MAJ Stephen McMillin (2OLC)
CPT Thomas J. Anderson (2OLC)
CPT Alfred A. Alexander (2OLC)
CPT Nicholas Boyko
CPT Robert A. Broce
CPT Frederick H. Carwile
CPT Raymond F. Cox
CPT Kenneth C. Freimuth
CPT Tobbie H. Ingram
CPT Arthur N. Jack
CPT James F. Jeanes
CPT Charles W. Lauderdale
CPT Roy L. Nicholson (2OLC)
CPT James A. Silva
CPT Emil J. Sporleder
1LT Philip Nichols
CW2 George R. Christopherson
SGM Charles R. Thornton
SFC John H. Adams
SFC William Denson
SFC James E. Flannery
SFC Joe V. Mabery
SSG Harold L. Bond
SSG Ardel Couch
SSG Donald C. Eley
SSG Ronald N. Gribble
SSG Grady G. Maharry
SSG Ernest J. Wilson
SGT John J. Meade, Jr.
SGT Kenneth W. Thomas
SP4 Ivo Navratil
SP4 Tracy Usry
SP4 Jackie E. Voets

Purple Heart
CPT Russell J. Baker, II

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(RA)
Sam H. Smith (16)
Jasper C. Vance, Jr. (253)

LTC/COL
(AUS)
Robert W. Hooker (253)
John H. Pearson (6)
Malcolm R. Smith (6)

MAJ/LTC
(AUS)
Loren L. Bush (16)
Thomas J. Briggs (253)
William A. Hewitt (241)
Anthony R. Libonati (11)
Edwin L. Wallace (16)
Billy T. White (253)

CPT/MAJ
(RA)
Richard A. Crisp (251)
Harry V. Daniels, Jr. (6)
George L. Nipper (253)

CPT/MAJ
(AUS)
Robert C. Hall (6)

1LT/CPT
(RA)
Paul C. Mouris (253)
Dennis W. Schaefer (1)
Frank D. Stone (11)

1LT/CPT
(AUS)
James T. Chester (1)
James P. Halla (253)
Michael P. Sudnik (253)

2LT/1LT
(RA)
Raymond G. Beck (251)
David R. Bores (251)
Garrett J. Cumpson (251)
Ernest H. Dinkel, Jr. (251)
Ronald E. Donovan (251)
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CW3/CW4
(AUS)
Jack W. Smith (16)

CW2/CW3
(AUS)
Charles L. Hubbard (16)
Arvil J. Kirk, Jr. (16)
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Aaron D. Miller (242)
Raymond Mysliwski (248)
Heinz K. Naumann (1)
Tony E. Povkovich (253)
Andrew J. Smith (6)
Thomas J. Sweitzer (1)

MSG/SGM
Robert F. Wood (1)

SFC/MSG
Jack D. Darrow (1)
William A. Lacy (1)

SSG/SFC
John D. C. Harrelson (1)
Kermit M. Ivey (1)
Roger A. Jackson (1)
Laurence H. Thomas (1)

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CPT Charles F. Donovan (240)
CPT Loyal G. Evans, Jr. (240)
1LT Robert E. Ahrens (240)
1LT Jacob D. Baergen (249)
1LT Daniel H. Bolin (240)
1LT Donald E. Haag (240)
1LT Jack L. Hearrell, II (240)
1LT John T. Hitchcock (249)
1LT Alfonso E. Lenhardt (240)
1LT Larry L. Raab (240)
1LT Glenn P. Stringham (240)
1LT Warren M. Tanner (240)
2LT Ronald H. Cleaver (240)
2LT James B. Gunlicks (240)
2LT Kenneth R. Wood (240)
2LT Thomas B. Wood (240)
CW2 Jerry A. McRee (243)
CW2 William S. Moore (243)

CHANGES OF STATION

COL Nicholas D. Rudziak from USA Trans Det OACSI, Wash DC to USA Garrison, Ft Devens, Ma (254)

LTC William A. Hewitt from USDB, Ft Leavenworth, Ks to OTPMG, USA, Wash DC (246)

MAJ Jan S. Monningh from 508th MP Bn, Ft Riley, Ks to HQ USAMACV, APO SF 96222

MAJ Thomas A. Schooley from USACTF, Ft Riley, Ks to Stu Det USAMPS, Ft Gordon, Ga (243)

2LT David M. Gallops from 508th MP Bn, Ft Riley, Ks to 176th Repl Bn, APO SF 96220

CW4 Andre C. R. Feher from 1st MP Det, Wash DC to 4th MP Det (CI), Ft Myer, Va (244)

CW3 Lloyd L. South from 4th MP Det (CI), Ft Myer, Va to USA Crim Inv Agy, Wash DC (244)

RESIGNATIONS

MAJ Gordon R. Tassi (239)
2LT Thomas W. Presley (244)

RETIREMENTS

LTC Glen C. Ellingsworth (253)
CW3 Howard B. Lee (251)
CW2 Joseph P. Dougherty (245)
CW2 Heulette C. Thomas (248)
SGM John M. Dunatov (241)
SGM Charles R. Thornton (239)
1SG Harry E. Collins (240)
MSG Glenwood R. Dupree (242)
SFC Charles B. Edge (242)
SP7 Wilbert C. Fortune (246)
SP7 Herman E. Hall (246)
SFC Dan Logan (240)
SFC George McCall (243)
SFC Roy L. Sutton (241)
SSG Charles H. Frazier (241)
SSG William H. Herring (243)
SGT Louis A. Jenkins, Jr. (240)
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SP4 Rob Dudley, Jr. (243)
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